Bijos Opero Rouse—The Barcotte.
Bunnell's Rossum—Breatway and 9th et.
Grand Opero Mouse—A Child of the State
Bayerly's Albio's The aire—Commercial Brancher
Bayerly's Niblo's Gordon—All the Roys. Bavely's 5th Av. Theater-Done Jonets. Ballson Square Thentre—The Professor Betrapolitan Concert Hall—Concert Waltack's Thentre—The World Windsor Thentre—Repland of Yenes

There were two ballots in joint convention yesterday for each of the two successors to CONKLING and PLATT. The changes from the first joint ballot of the previous day were interesting and suggestive, though indecisive. Mr. CONKLING retained his original strength till the third ballot, when he lost one vote, and Mr. PLATT held his ground throughout-allowance being made, in both cases, for the pair ing of Senator Aston. The Half Breeds seattered their votes as they had done on Wednesday, though eight of the anti-CONKLING candidates of the first joint ballot disappeared from the list of the third.

The most noteworthy feature of yesterday was the increase of the vote for Messrs. CORNELL and DEPEW-the 10 votes for CORNELL on the first joint ballot rising to 21 on the second and 23 on the third, while DEPEW, who started with 25, rose to 30, It looks as though the anti-Conkling vote might be concentrated on these two candidates, but to-day's balloting may bring up WHERLER or some other man. It can now be taken for granted that Gov. CORNELL is a candidate against his friend, ex-Senator CONKLING, and it is certain that he could not turn over his vote to his friend.

The Democrats have maintained their strength throughout, and need but 30 votes to win the day.

Will There be a Republican Stampede ? All precedents and all signs suggest an early stampede of the Republicans in the Legislature. They cannot remain much longer as they are. There are at least thirty Stalwarts who would much rather see two able and distinguished Democrats elected than two such Republicans, for example, as WHEELER and DEPEW. On the other hand, there are more than thirty Half Breeds who would prefer to have almost any two Demo-

crats chosen instead of Conkling and Platt. Then, too, if the struggle assumes the form of a chronic and hopeless deadlock, there will be a large number of members of the Legislature in each of the Republican factions who will be ready to vote for a final adjournment, so that in November the people may have a fair chance to pronounce judgment upon the whole controversy at the ballot boxes. There are many excellent reasons why all the voters in the State should be allowed to render a calm and final verdict upon the questions whereon all sorts of politicians are now wrangling at Albany.

In this view of the case, it is the duty o the fifty-four Democrats in the Legislature to keep their lines well compacted, and hold them steadily in hand.

## The Question at Issue.

Amid the fury and clamor of the contest at Albany, it may be well to recall the principles involved on the one side and the other President GARFIELD contends for the right Senate to appointments by withdrawing nominations which Senators approve, until they agree to vote for nominations which they do not approve. The Senate, under this novel theory, may not consider each nomination separately, and dispose of it according to its merits, but may be forced at the pleasure of the Executive, to consider any number of nominations together. This certainly is doctrine of a very startling kind,

Mr. CONKLING, on the other hand, contends that the previous advice and consent of the Senate are necessary, not merely to an appointment, but to a nomination, and for this purpose the two Senators from a State are the Senate so far as appointments within that State are concerned. They name and they confirm; nobody else has anything to do in the premises.

Gen. GARFIELD would make the Presiden a great national political boss, using the offices for political rewards and punishments Mr. CONKLING would make the Senators the bosses, divided into pairs, and having absent lute control of the Federal patronage within

their respective States. Neither of the two parties regards the letter or the spirit of the Constitution; and neither looks upon the purity and efficiency of the public service as a thing of any special importance.

As a matter of constitutional principle, it would be difficult to make a choice between them. Both positions are radically false and alike unsound. Perhaps neither the President nor the Senator ever thought, at the outset, of the real nature of his contention, or would care much about the precedent in comparison with the temporary

success of the one machine over the other. The struggle is not for principle but for spoils; for the control of a party which has outlived the sense of constitutional responsibility, and has become profoundly corrupt

It is much to be hoped that in due course of time the people will determine to bury both factions in a common grave, and return to the Jeffersonian plan of dispensing with useless officials altogether, and filling the necessary places with men who are better fitted for the public service than for the private service of any political boss, whether President or Senator.

# The Summer Solstice Approaching.

June has now opened, and we may therefore soon expect to see the death rate of New York steadily rising week by week. From this time forth until September the heat will be oppressive during more or less protracted periods, and the sure consequence will be an increase of mortality, especially in the crowded wards of the city.

When the thermometer suddenly ran up in the middle of May, the death rate at once sympathized. The weekly mortality was greater than at any time since the beginning of the year, though the average for the winter and spring had been exceptionally high, as compared with the five years just previous. The speedy fall of the temperature after a few days of summer heat however, reduced the rate for the succeeding week below that which had been recorded for portions of January and February. But in less than three weeks we shall reach the summer solstice, when, unless the ason is peculiar, we shall experience some of the greatest heat of the year. Then the children in the tenement houses will have to make a hard fight for life,

It is gratifying, however, to find that the have so far found little justification in our | ination of the ground demonstrates that actual experience. There is no great epi- there is nothing in the topographical condidemic of typhus fever, and that disease has I tions to render the task one of insuperable

not increased and spread, though cases of it or even remarkable difficulty for modern continue to occur, or rather, are reported by physicians. It is more than probable that some of these, perhaps many of them, are not genuine typhus. The accuracy of vital statistics always suffers from the inability of physicians to properly describe the diseases which cause the mortality, or from their carelessness in making returns of them. If a malady particularly dreaded once makes its appearance, though perhaps only in sporadic cases, hasty and excitable practitioners are apt to think they have found it when they have met with only aggravated or complicated disorders which may bear merely a superficial likeness to it. We doubt very much whether there have cently been more than half as many cases of true typhus fever in New York as have been reported to the Health Department during the last two or three months.

Some alarmists scented Asiatic cholera as long ago as the early part of April; but in truth the city has been entirely free from it, and there are no indications that it is anywhere near at hand. We must, however, expect that the ordinary diarrhocal diseases, which do most to swell the mortality, among children particularly, will now begin to increase rapidly. They were more prevalent in winter even than usual, and when the warm weather is continuous, cases are as sure to be numerous as the mercury is to rise in the thermometer.

So far as concerns the condition of the city as to cleanliness, nothing very satisfactory can be said. But we are no worse off in that respect than we usually are at the beginning of summer. The streets look as well as they did a year ago this time, and there is no more reason now to expect that | PAUL addressed his epistles, was not, the health of the city will suffer on their account than there was then. But it is during the warm weather especially that the work of street cleaning should be carried on most vigorously and most thoroughly. We cannot expect the snow of a severe winter to be removed under our present arrangements for cleansing the city. The appropriations for the purpose are not large enough to pay for so vast a job. Even in Paris, where the snow falls are by no means as heavy as here, it was impossible to cart off the snow last winter and the winter before, even though a large amount of money was set apart for that special work.

But the refuse which at this season is certain to assist in the propagation of disease can all be taken away without undue effort and without extraordinary expense. And the portions of the city which most require the labors of the street cleaners are not the more elegant thoroughfares, but the crowded neighborhoods, on the east side for instance. At best their inhabitants are so situated as to be an easy prey to the diseases of the summer, for they are packed together in quarters where they are deprived of a sufficient circulation of air, and are accordingly debilitated by the heat to a remarkable degree. When, therefore, the atmosphere, already laden with human emanations, is charged besides with the effluvia from decaying animal and vegetable matter in the streets, no wonder the children die off like sheep. The summer is the time for the most careful attention to the cleanliness of the city, and the more squalid parts are the ones which in particular call for the street sweepers.

The high temperature of the last few days is sending people away from town in crowds; and before the summer solstice is here, probably a larger number of its inhabitants will have left New York than ever before at the beginning of summer. But throughout the warm season more than a million of men, women, and chlidren will remain in New York, and be exposed to such hardships as our tropical summer of necessity imposes on them. Despite the talk of sensational newspapers and of physicians who easily take alarm, we anticipate that they will find the coming three months not more dangerous to life and health than they have een in former years; and, on the average, the temperature of New York, so situated that it is generally fanned by sea breezes, is likely to be very comfortable.

The oppressively warm days are not many, and there are not apt to be enough of them in succession to exhaust any except the weak, the imprudent, the improperly housed, and those who must too greatly expose themselves to the sun. Very temperate men vill stand the best chance of the next three months unharmed.

# Lessens's New Canal.

According to a late telegram an agreement has been reached between the Athens Government and M. DE LESSEPS, according to which the latter undertakes to open a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. Such a water way would constitute a useful supplement to his Sucz achievement, and would go far to cause a complete return of Mediterranean commerce to its ancient channels.

A glance at the map will show that a canal cut across the narrow neck of land which separates the Gulf of Corinth from the Gulf of Athens would assure a nearly straight course from the Italian harbor of Brindisi to Port Said, the northern entrance of the Suez Canal. This would mean a considerable saving of time, even to steamers. which are forced at present to make a long detour around the Morea, while sailing vessels would escape the dangers that, from the most ancient times to our own day, have given notoriety to the cape which forms the southern tip of that peninsula. The rounding of that promontory was deemed, indeed, so difficult and dangerous, that after Brundisium became the entrepot of commerce between Italy and the Levant, it was customary for vessels to be unloaded at Lechæum-the port of Corinth on the Crisean Bay-the goods being then transferred across the narrow isthmus and reshipped at Cenchreæ on the Saronic Gulf. The vessels themselves, when of moderate size, were sometimes hauled across on rollers and re-

launched in the waters of the Ægean. The fact that the Isthmus of Corinth is at the narrowest point only four miles wide, or, if we take a line perhaps more favorable to the construction of a canal, not more than eight, suggested the feasibility of cutting a channel through it from a very early epoch of European history. Owing to thefr geographical position, the Corinthians were the first of the Greeks in Hellas proper to excel in commerce, and they were prompt to profit by that opening of the Nile to trade which took place in the seventh century B We may be sure that those Corinthian merchants who had witnessed the great works undertaken by Ngeno, hope of connecting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, would urge upon their countrymen at home the much more practicable scheme of linking the Crisean Bay to the Saronic Gulf. At all events, the design was more than once seriously discussed during the period of Greek independence, and evil prophecies which were so freely uttered | an attempt to execute it was actually made, a month or two ago regarding the health of | in the first century of our era, by NERO. the city when the thermometer should go up. The attempt miscarried, but a careful exam-

engineering.

One of the curious results which followed the execution of the Sucz Canal was the revival of the long eclipsed and almost forgotten port of Brindisi and its swift approach to the position of preëminence in Mediterranean commerce which it occupied under the Roman empire, and to which it clung as late as the epoch of the crusades. The plereing of the Corinth isthmus would contribute a further impetus to the prosperity of this port, which could hardly fall to gain immensely at the expense of Marseilles, of Genoa, and all its rivals west of the Adriatic. With Trieste, of course, it would not interfere, for the last named haven is the natural point of shipment for that part of central Europe lying east of the Tyrol and of the Elbe. But vessels leaving Trieste are, of course, as much concerned as those clearing from Brindisl in avoiding the circuitous and hazardous route around the Peloponnesus.

Another interesting effect of the new canal will be the restoration of Coriath to some thing like its old prosperity. The present town, we should remember, does not occupy the site of the city which was well nigh ruined in the war of independence, and totally destroyed by an earthquake about twenty-three years ago. What is now called Corinth would remind the observer rather of Lechæum, the northern port of the old emporium, for it lies not midway between the two seas, but near the shore of the Gulf of Lepanto. Even the town destroyed in which had been the capital of 1858, Achaia under the Roman empire, and to whose Christian inhabitants St. we need not say, identical in any respect, except in site, with the Corinth famous in the annals of autonomous Greece. The city, which had been the stanch ally of Sparta and the implacable enemy of Athens, was levelled to the ground by MUMMIUS in 146 B. C., and just a century clapsed before its rebuilding was begun. With the exception, however, of this hintus in its history, its unrivalled situation made Corinth a place of great importance, amid all political vicissitudes, until the trade of Europe with India was transferred to the route around the Cape of Good Hope. It was reserved for M. DE LESSEPS to undo the work of VASCO DA GAMA, and his new undertaking is, as we have said, the proper complement to the

#### Why Mr. Hayes Considers Mr. Conkling a Monomaniac.

Suez Canal.

Mr. HAYES has delivered himself of an opinion upon Mr. Roscoe Conkling. It is that Mr. CONKLING is a monomaniae.

In support of this opinion he says: "Coskular assured Southern Senators that I would, in the investigation had begun."

This refers to the investigation of Mr. HAYES'S title to the Presidency by the Por-TER Investigating Committee.

But Mr. Haves should bear in mind that this belief on the part of Mr. CONKLING was very much more creditable to him than any which Mr. Conkerns himself and most other people entertain of him now.

It was not supposed then that Mr. HAYES was so insensible to a feeling of shame as to persist in holding on to an office for its mere emoluments after the fatal defects in his

title were exposed. It is better to be a monomaniae than to be something a great deal worse; certainly

### better to be CONKLING than HAYES. Why Not Consult Mr. Lorillard?

Our Republican friends are in a sore dilemma about the Senatorships—we mean the Half Breed Republicans. They do not know whom to run for the places of Conk-LING and PLATT.

Why do they not consult Mr. P. LORIL-LARD? He would seem to be a competent judge.

Still they may fear his prejudices in favor of Thoroughbreds.

We have read in the Tribune that Judge ROBERTSON'S commission as Collector of New York lies on the President's table, waiting the President's signature. The other gentlemen confirmed at the same time with Judge Robertson have received their commissions and entered upon their duties; but Gep. GARFIELD, when he comes to Judge Robertson's commission, lets his hand lie quiet until the struggle over the New York Senators, in which ROBERTson leads the Administration forces, is concluded. Then he will sign the instrument, and Judge Robertson will be legally entitled to dispense the enormous patronage of the Custom House in accordance with the expectations of his hungry followers, and in accordance with the engagements made by him during the

struggle at Albany.

There are various interesting questions connected with this affair of Judge Robertson's commission.

Suppose Gen. GARPTELD should die? Would Gen. AUTHUR hasten to close a bitter personal campaign in Albany and let Mr. ROBERTSON remain Collector of the Port? Would all of those wise legislators who talk learnedly of the pre rogative of the Executive and the usurpation of power by Senators talk as they now talk, and vote as they now vote? Or would the extinguishment of one human life, uncertain, as all hu man lives are, extinguish also those principles for which they contend? Suppose Gen. GAR FIELD should die, what would the vote for Senators be the day afterward?

If, upon the appointment of the Potter Committee, Mr. Conkling assured the Southern Senators that Haves "would from very shame leave the White House in thirty days after the investigation had begun," he evidently didn' know his man. A successful Fraud never gave up through shame what he got by theft.

The June programme for Creedmoor contains some interesting matches, including the Remington gold, the off-hand individual, the three distances contest, the Ballard, the We Will, the running deer, the off-hand team, and the champion marksman's badge. This fast, which is not to be contested until the 25th, is one that will specially attract National Guardsmen, by whom the emblem is deservedly prized. The month's programme is meagre, though varied, and is not what Creedmoor deserves to have its patrons supply it with. There is no other country where an international celebrity like that which Creedmoor has achieved would be so ill rewarded in the interest and support of the general public.

The simultaneous opening of the public baths and the dog pound is a double dose of blessings which shows that summer is really here. These institutions grow more and more popular with age. The baths are patronized more and more every year; and it is just so with the pound.

This promises to be a great year for Chinese emigration to various parts of the world. The Canadian Pacific Railroad has given orders for the hiring of 6,000 Chinese laporers, the Northern Pacific will take several thousands, and 1,500 are wanted for railroad grading in Mexico. Three agencies in China are said to be busy hiring men under contrast. For the Hawaiian Islands, where the Chinese are already very numerous, 3,000 more are packing up, their destination being the extensive and still growing sugar fields. Five thousand are expected in Australia, where disturbances are reported to have occurred in consequence andea of the consequence among the white laborers. There is no doubt pertant pictors.

that the Pacific States and Territories would in | THE GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGING A any event have urged speedy legislation by Congress on the Chinese question, but these reports of unusual preparations for swarming from the Asiatic beehive will be likely to make them all the more earnest about it.

The value of the articles stolen from Gen. GRANT is now said to be slight. It seems that some of the presents of medals, badges, crosses, soap cases, and so on, given to him by potentates and other people of various sorts, were more showy than substantial, and hardly paid

It seems that the boast in which Fourth of July orators have indulged for the last fifteen or sixteen years, that no slave could breathe on our soil, was ill-founded. Commander GLASS of the Jamestown reports that he found slavery flourishing among the Alaska tribes-prisoners of war and hostages being the victims. Fortunately he has taken steps to abolish the system : but as this will require time, orators getting ready for the next Independence Day should govern themselves accordingly.

To-day another race of the first order mes off at Epsom-the Oaks, the great event of the year for three-year-old fillies. Thebais very naturally the favorite; but the race does not appeal specially to America, as no American fillies are to start.

The equanimity with which New Yorkers

are willing to give up their World's Fair to Boston is very noticeable, and ought to call for recognition in the Hub. It is not sure that Boston would have been as generous under similar circumstances; but New York has no hard teelings about a trifle like that. She will give the profits of her Fair, with her blessing, and the profits, too, of the millionaires who patron-The Rodgers is ready for sea now, with the exception of her stores and supplies from

the East, which, as they should have been

among the first to be on hand, are naturally

the last. However, the delay of a few days be-

youd the appointed time can matter little, for it will take long enough to hunt up the Jeannette especially if she should happen to be nowhere around Behring Straits, but over on the other side of the globe, around Baffin's Bay or Spitz The owners of the steamer load of Ameri an cattle which have just been slaughtered and bolled down at Glasgow will of course realize something from the boiling toward paying the freight. But they will perhaps also conclude that hereafter it is as cheap to boil down ani-

their exportations of cattle to such as are sound. Now that we have carried off the Derby blue ribbon, we can very properly invite the Englishmen to turn their attention to the development of troiting horses. Then let them come over here to try conclusion with Maud S. or St. Julien. We have no doubt that both Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. HICKOCK will give them a hearty welcome.

mals on this side of the occan, and will confine

#### What Has Already Been Accomplished. From the New Pack Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Postmaster-General lames has been at the head of the Post Office Department for less than three months, and in that short time has cut off or reduced a sufficient amount of Brady's star service to make an annual saving of hearly three-quarters of a million of dollars, or, in exact figures, \$745,508. The reduction in March was \$215,400, in April, \$84.531, and in May, \$445,547.

This exhibit is very suggestive of the corruptions and extravagance of Key's and Brady's methods. This is a net reduction, for there has been a small stillition to the service in some sections. It does not include certain re octions which must be made in the steamboat services the Mississippi and its tributaries, nor does it include which will not be renewed after the end of the current

ontract term.

This great reduction has caused hardly a ripple upon be main body of the service. So clear was the transfer character of the service, and so notorious was its history, that the charges which have been made aston

ished no one, and awakened complaint only on the part of the contractors and their atterneys. These reductions have not been made, with perhaps se or two exceptions, upon the routes which have be me most notorious for fraudulent increase and expedithe eye of the department's officers in the course of the transaction of ordinary business and they were made at will not burden the shoulders of the officers of the depart-

ent by and by. In view of all the circumstances, this reduction is very remarkable one. A glance at the vast field in which corruption has prevailed, and in which its results are still to be seen, shows that the fruits of contin nest management of the department may surpass th

# The True Way to Reform the Civil Service.

What do you think of the elevation of antey Matthews to the Supreme Bench \*\*\*
The confirmation of Stanley Matthews," replied Mr. are of softening of the brain, one paralytic, two men ingaged in the Louisiana fraud, and the majority of the siance of them engaged in the Presidential commission and of 1870, and these are the men who make our laws uprison State officers, and hold their offices with a lease r life on the Government with a remainder over to

What remedy for this exil would you suggest?" "There is one way to remeaty this fungus tumor on the body publicate cure it. Let the Supreme Judges be elected by the qualified voters of their circuits respect-ively for a term not exceeding ten years, nor allow them to serve after they are 70 years old. Let the circuit and istrict Judges of every court of the United States be in the manner elected and be responsible directly to the scope at the ballot box for their conduct on the bench. hances for restection will have a wholesome effect upon joir behavior. The Julges of the state courts elected by the people have been a great improvement upon the old system. There should be no civil list of pensioned sinccures. Let the United States District Attorney and marshals be elected by the qualified voters of the districts respectively. This will make these officers care not to use their offices to oppress the people whom the

are to serve-not to annoy and persecute. Spenking of the condition of the postal service, Mr. Dean continued. The uncarthed Brady-Dorsey frauda show a condition of things slarming to the entire postal system-frauds which would corrupt and undermine the ower and virtue of any Government. For this there is nly one remedy. The Postmasier, who has charge of the business correspondence of the people, the confi lence, affection, and the entire relations of the people should be elected by the direct vote of the qualified voter the well-defined districts. This would place ever post officer responsible to the people that he serves, and nake him serve them well. The collectors and assessor of the internal revenue districts should be elected by the parified voters. Why not? They pay the revenue, and

qualified voters. Why not "They pay the revenue, and ought to hold the officer directly responsible to them."
"This reform," pursued Mr. Bean, "would conform the Government to the apivil of justice and therty and the procress of our institutions. Let this reformation take place, and you will never again hear of a channeless. sargaining away the patronage of the Government to the party fealty of a rebel brigadier, who has been co spaceous at home only for his adventurous succession rasing up a fortune from the ashes of the round homes of his people."

#### Claiming that Fifty-Dollar Prize. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Henry

Knapp writes to Till Sex and offers a prize of \$50 to any ond who will answer the question, "Why do riv a running through an alluvial or windy soil take a world, curved and indirect course to the sea?" Because they can't go up tills. The crooked course

Because they can't go up bills. The crooked course of river is caused by the unevenness of the country firrough which it news. No dubit if they sto take the direct line, but can't do it because it can't chind. This countries to the sinchlest modulation as well as the brief as mountains. Water rims in its effort to stand upon the level, but as I can only rim down an incline, the dree line is departed from when rains followed by failing round is suncountered. Bivers would as standil to the sea if they could risk up this like with rester.

Let Henry F. Khapp, C. E. fork over that \$50. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic . "RIVETS THEMES

agh an alluvial or sandy soil take a crooked, curve rough an alluvial or samily soit take a crooked, curved, and indirect line to the sea" because they follow the line of least resistance. It a straight line were the line of ast resistance, the river would this directly to the sea heart, propositions are true of any condition of the river would be also as a sea of the question of your correspondent in a more scientific mainter than be question.

The Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris Salon an idea of the composition and treatment of such imSHOWMAN.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- Among the very last nets passed during the session of Congress year ago was the following:

net to complete the survey of the Gettysburg battle field, and to provide for the complication and preser vation or data showing the various positions and movements of troops at that battle, illustrated by dograms.

avenients of troops avenue and House of Repres at emeted by the Senate and House of Repres as the United States of America, in Congre-bled, that the sum of fifty thousend dellars, is thereon as may be necessary, is liverely and better the transfer of the service of the servi pared for, or used for, the work contemplated by the act shall be the property of the Government, to be deposited in the Department of War. And provided further. That the sum hereby appropriated shall be in till satisfaction for all work none and all material collected by the said John R. Bachebler.

Approved June 9, 1883

The law was put through very largely by the efforts of Senator Wade Hampton, who, as well as the majority that passed it, was doubtless deceived as to this Mr. John B. Batchelder and the objects he was pursuing. On the face it would appear that Batchelder possessed something of great value which the Government ought to have; that there was to be an important literary performance of some kind and work of art as well; in short, that the money was to be expended for its full value that was not otherwise attainable.

Now Batchelder, who resides in Massachusetts, is, or at one time was, what may be properly called a travelling showman, with a picture pretending to show the battle of Gettyaburg. This was at best only a fancy sketch—as such things necessarily are—painted not by Batchelder, who is not an artist, was not at the battle or in the war at all, not even as a sutter, but by some hired man, perhaps a house painter. Batchelder possesses some smartness, a rood deal of a peculiar kind; it would seem enough, at all events, to seize hold of a popular subject to make money. Starting with some ideas and possibly some few facts of a comparatively unimportant character, as he roamed the country showing the picture as the basis of what he styled a lecture, he made some diagrams of the battle, and for this sergice actually got \$15,000 from the Government. I have heard it said that nobody was ever the wiser for what he did; that, in fact, the war maps, with his placing of the forces at the battle, only lent confusion to previous want of necerate information, and that the money was virtually thrown away.

This success of Batchelder seams to have an erly called a travelling showman, with a picture

of the forces at the battle, only lent confusion to previous want of accurate information, and that the money was virtually thrown away.

This success of Batchelder seems to have encouraged him to higher flights. Hence the above law. Under it he is now drawing \$1,000 a month. He has no idea of literary work. He neither intends to write a history nor is he capable of doing it. The idea of surveys is thrown in to create the impression of probable work. All he intends to do or can do is to dot down on maps or diagrams what he has learned from various sources, without any adequate proof of accuracy, the places certain forces occupied before or after, or possibly during the battle. Here is a wide field for the imaximation. To verify his work there is no provision. In fact, the job is a huge one for Mr. Batchelder. It is not in the nature of the case, even if the highest class of ability were engaged, and the best of motives were at the bottom, that the result could approach in value the sum to be paid.

Batchelder has a contract with the Secretary of War. I believe, commencing nearly a year ago, under which he is working. This work, so far as is known, consists chiefly of drawing the sum of \$1,000 a month and some diagrams. I believe there is a case to be examined into before another cent is paid, and I shail be curious to know how successful Batchelder will hereafter him cetting his money. Secretaries Lincoln and Windom have a duty to perform, and one cannot help being curious to know how they perform it.

### Counterfelt Egyptian Silver Coins.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 20 .- The Egyptian Government lately became aware that Egyptian silver coins, under the guise of jewelry for the use of women, such as carrings. necklaces, and the like, were being introduced into the country in great quantities. On examination, the metal of which they are made was found, instead of containing, as it should, 733-1,000 of silver, to contain only about 400-1,000, and as these trinkets are used as money in Egypt, the ascertained where they were made, and how and by whom the business was carried on, the Egyptian Government applied to the Swiss Federal Government to arrest the forgers. The French Government and the English Government, being both interested in the financial concerns of Egypt, sent their delegates with those of Egypt, A curious incident is that one of the Egyptian delegates is a Genevese, who settled down at Caire about twenty years ago, and holds a prominent position in the police.

It is supposed that other persons either at Geneva or elsewhere will be implicated in this business, which has been conducted on a very large scale. I have just heard that two boxes full of the false coins have lately been seized by the Egyptian authorities, counterfeits not only ascertained where they were made, and how

e Payriana authorities, counterfeits not only fearptian, but also of Turkish and Tunisian noney, and even of Paral francs. A die for the tamping of Papal francs has been found with the recumpromising tools in the possession of he accused. Tourists who have spent any time in Egypt within the last few years have noticed he abundance of false coins there, principally capal francs. We have now the explanation of

e last ten years the police were aware hat these coins were being manufactured, but hey supposed that they were merely ornamental deces of jewelry, and were prevented from inpieces of jewelry, and were prevented from in-vestigating the matter by the good repute of the men charaged in the business and by the jeal-ousy of the law of any violation of a man's promises. So they waited till a formal com-plaint was made on the part of those most in-terested in the waiter.

idiant was made on the part of those most interested in the matter.

The general impression is that a blot has been
made on the national reputation and on the
good faith on which Genera trade has always
brided itself. So desirous are we that this good
reputation should be maintained before the
world, that there is one common resolve that the
affair shall be carefully sifted and the guilty
men be severely punished. We hope that the accused will be able to show that they have been
misled by their agents in Expyt, and that they
thought they were manufacturing merely Eastern ornamental jeweiry.

# Early Cluster.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ever since the subject of early closing attracted public attention I have carefully watched the daily press and noted the suggestions made therein. Mr. Hosey's "Boycotting" scheme is very good and very simple, but it requires funds to make it practicable, and the getting these Mr. Hosey will find extremely difficult.

We have been expanied just one year, the initiatory

and most difficult task. What with fees, dues, fines, and the proceeds of a bill, we have a handsome sum at our sistues. We have had recular meetings throughout the year and heard the wise views of all concerned, and tous is the result. Two weeks and we began presenting jettions to employers, with notices for their windows, to the effect that the stores would be closed at a P. M. on and after Munday, Jame 6, 1884. In this we have been signally successful. Of course we not with some whose avaries exceeded their piritantirrops. A committee of twenty-one was appointed to water this latter class. A clause in our constitution reads.

"The intents to induce employers to close their stores at 8 P. M. shall be such as will cast no sigma on the character of the assectation." and most difficult tash. What with fees dues t

cter of the association of reference these bondholders need not fear any physical chee. cal violence.

I hammly appeal to the concrous and liberty-loving public, in the name of my follow clerks and in the name of my follow clerks and in the name of humanity, to be of us a helping hand in our struggle to obtain the rights of treemen by not patronizing any storekeeper who keeps open after 8 P. M.

President Section 2 United Grocery and Ica Cierks' Association.

School Cuildren and a Bear.

# Oswego, N. Y., May 30,-Anna King teaches

ee district school at Sanders Muls, a sparse settle-cent on the Mad Biver, town of Redneld, on the border of the North Woods. There is a saw mill a quarter of a mile from the school house, and the nearest dwelling is half a mile from the school house, and the nearest dwelling is half a mile away. One day last week Misa Kine saw a large high bear billing along out of the woods and making his way toward a plant of the woods and making his way toward so the properties of the p The Long Island Fishing Pler.

# The Long Island Fishing Company organized

The Long island Fishing Company organized to build an iron per for fishing at Napsague on the radier and of the island, has 40 feet of the perbuilton into the secan, and it will be extended 100 feet outlier. Then pound nets will be set A radiread track it tels laid on the port to other by months and in the port to other by months and in the port to other by months and on the port to other by the make hand one at the port to other find in the port to other by the make hand one at the port to other and bring them give to the New York markets. He run of porgive in the Marinity of the port has been very large this sortion. Trees.

A pench the now bearing fruit is growing upon the plantation of it R. Ezzil near Trackson (i.a., the seed of which was planted by Mr. Ezzil's father seventy two years ago. A magnificent cak stands on the farm of Major Me-bowel mear Franklert, &c it is nearly 120 test in origin and seven ment burching their fingers into tup and 1 makenerics it at the bright of their shoulders.

conti just energe it at the height of their shoulders.

Two beach trees on the tarin of James Since, Eminence, &c., should then teet apart. For feet from the ground they showed their other, became united, and for a distinct quoward of their feet they have grown together as one, with for both as smooth with the reas round as a jar. In souther, editoring their was hollow free that has been converted into a dwelling. Doors and windows have been policy and thousehold the windows have been policy and thousehold for souther for the dispersions to the contrainer being make by means of a souther. The dispersions is not the feet the sheet of t

### TRANSATLANTIC CABLES.

LONDON, May 17 .- Mr. Jay Gould's American Cable Company has commenced laying two new cables. The steamship Faraday has already laid the shore end of one from Land's End, in Cornwall, and it is now only a matter of months until the other end is landed in America. When these cables are completed the charge for cabling from London to New York will be 25 cents a word, or possibly only 12% cents a word. At this rate the cable companies will be unable to pay dividends; and although reductions in price bave in the past always added to the traffle, so that the loss has been recovered before long, it is evident that there must be a limit at which cable telegraph-

ing will cease to be a profitable business.

At the present moment there are five cables in working order across the Atlantic. Of these, three belong to the Anglo-American Cable Com pany, one to the Direct Cable Company, and one to the French Company. Besides these cables there is another belonging to the Anglo-American Company which will soon be repair ed, thus making six cables across the Atlantic. The four working cables of the Angio-Ameri can and Direct Companies are, however, du-plex, so that when the other cable is mended and arranged as a duplex line there will be no less than eleven separate lines-more than sufficient to transmit double the business which is done at present. So it is clear that the new lines are not needed to relieve the existing lines from any pressure of traffic. When the first line was opened in 1866 the charge was \$100 for 20 words. It was not until

some years later that the word rate was introduced. At this rate the daily average number of messages was 29, and the receipts per diem were \$3.785. Three months later the tariff was reduced to \$59 for 20 words, and at this rate, the number of messages increased to \$4 per diem, while the daily receipts only increased to \$4,340. The next change was made by charging a slightly higher rate, but allowing shorter messages. A message containing only ten words was sent for \$25, and at this rate the number of messages doubled, the daily average being 131 against the former \$64. But as these messages were only half the length, the receipts were only \$4,770. The rate was then gradually reduced to \$10 for ten words, but the reduction proved disastrous, the daily number of messages increasing to 226, and the daily receipts falling off to \$3,740. This was in 1809, and in 1870 the first French line was laid. A brisk competition legan, and the rate was reduced to \$7.50 for ten words. Business at the time was very active, and the daily number of messages sent across the Atlantic was no less than 452, while the receipts were \$5,655. An amaix amanton of the two rival companies then took place, and on Dec. 12, 1870, the rate was doubled. Under the new rate the average number of messages fell off for the first time in the history of cabing, but the receipts reached the then enormous total of \$8.870 per diem. A subsequent reduction to \$10 a message showed a falling off in the receipts, and upon May 1, 1872, the old system of ten word messages was done away with and a uniform charge of \$1 a word was instituted. The popularity of the change was at once shown by a large increase in the number of messages of the daily average sprang suddenly from 498 to 646, and the receipts showed in equally satisfactory increase. Those were the painty days of telegraphy, as an experiment which was made during the month of May, 1873, shows. The rate during the month of sessages being 585 and the daily receipts \$12,002. Whata contrast this is to the pr some years later that the word rate was introduced. At this rate the daily average number

\$13,075, while the number of messages is about 3,560 per diem!

In view of the coming reduction it will be interesting to see what the effect of a reduction to 25 cents as word was in the past. On Sept. 15, 1875, the rate per word was reduced to 25 cents. The number of messages sent averaged 1,390 a day, and the daily receipts were \$4,545. The rate was then ratsed to one dollar a word, and the average number of messages fell to 943, while the receipts rose to \$11,320. Again, in 1877, the rate was reduced to 25 cents, the number of messages being 1,967, and the receipts \$4,365. So that during the years from 1872, when the word rate was introduced, until 1880, when the great amalgamation took place, the change in rates give the results shown in the following tables.

		1. 1 1 1
Este.	Arenave sumber of missinger	Arernge day
Mary III	per itiens,	Tecorpio.
\$0.25	1.678	£4,435
0.50	1117	5,915
0.75	1,2906	9,550
1.00 1	702	10,220

From this it is clear that a twenty-flve-cent rate has not paid in the past, and that the public will be the only gainers by the reduction for a long time to come. Still, it is believed that there will be such an increase in the number of messages that the receipts will be almost as great a year or two hence as they are at present. Of course every increase in the message, means an increase in operating expenses, so that even should the receipts remain unaftered the net earnings would be less. Another difficulty which enters into the practical working of a cable is the introduction of codes. To what extent this has been done is shown by the remarkable fact that since the eable companies allowed the use of codes the average number of markable fact that since the cable companies allowed the use of codes the average number of words in a message has fallen from thirty to twelve and a half. Experience shows that it takes six times as long to send a cable message as it does to cable an ordinary sentence, and thus every extension of the use of codes entails a larger staff, and after some time more cables. sub-marine cable. The wonderful power of science enables electricians to beate almost exactly the pince where the current is interrupted, but it requires a simp specially fitted with expensive machinery to raise the cable, and it requires all the appliances of science to direct the use of the machinery and put the cable back again after it is repaired.

Many persons think that when a cable is laid on the bettom of the deep Atlantic it should remain there forever unharmed. It is well known that at the great denths where a cable lies the sea is quite motionless, and that the storms and waves which would toss it about if nearer the surface cannot affect it when lying at the bottom. Hence the public conclude that once the cable is lowered into its place it cannot be injured. Apparently the pioneers in the lay-

be injured. Apparently the pioneers in the laying of cables shared in this view, and it was only from sail experience that they have been obliged to after their pleasant belief. One reason for this change has been the accurate soundings taken by the ships of different Governments. They have shown that the bottom of the Atlantic is not, as was formerly believed, an enormous plain gradually falling from the coast of Ireland until midocean is reached, and then reascending to the coast of Newfoundland, butthat it is a very rucked mountainous country, intersected with deep valleys and plentifully besprinked with sharp rocks and cliffs, each of which means destruction to any cable which is not unusually strong. There are two principal dangers which threaten a cable. The one is that in laying it a kink should occur, and that it should consequently lie on the bottom in a circle instead of in a right line. The enormous pressure of the water upon such a kink would be to crack the outer coating, and thus expose the wires to the action of the sait water. The other danger is when the cable at an angle similar to that of the rock, and it is evident that if the cable were bent at an acute angle the exating might be seriously injured. When these dangers were first discovered the life of the cable was thought to be no longer than about eight years, but some late improvements in the manufacturing of the outer coatings have extended the probable duration of a cable to three te injured. Apparently the pioneers in the lay-ing of cables shared in this view, and it was

cialit years, but some late improvements in the manufacturing of the outer coatings have extended the probable duration of a cable to three score and ten years.

It has been suggested that the cost of cabling may be reduced by adopting the use of the telephone. Certain experiments have already been made between France and England, with fairly satisfactory results. But any communication across the Atlantic is in the present state of science impossible. In cabling the opposition increases as the square of the distance, and the utmost square of the distance, and the utmos the cable between Europe and America can do is to give eight vibrations. A sound consisting of eight vibrations is inaudito, the faintest sound which the human ear can hear being one of sixteen vibrations when made in an organ pipe. Hence it appears that there is but little hore of reducing the cost of cabling by any use of the telephone. Engineers' Wages,

# To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir. As one

stallarge number I wish to call attention to a matter of which the public is almost totally ignorant—the wages meant of the fact that there has under their teet a day erous mine, and that through the neglect is next set, and constantly in least once of the regimeer their lives are constantly in least only. The numerous responsabilities deverting upon an name of the numerous responsabilities deverting monain the numerous responsabilities of the possibility of his being unformation in habits. The thors are long instantion must be constant and as a rule he is the worst paid meaning nor midst. A large minder of only development to furnish factories and new antile establishments with seam power at a certain force jet year, soil in other to gain as much as possible encare men at the other longing as much as possible encare men at the other longing as much as possible encare men at the other longing as force to sent the new energies of the house set force than solve to work the house and a life for a work. I share the longing the time of the constant o gerous mine, and that through the neglect of inexper

# To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: " Earnest"

in yesterday's his presented an important subject to public thought and discussion—the practices of the no dertakers. He might well have included in misconiform hatton his wholesale specializion in burial grounds and conference, by which large between a few set of the posterior people who have a horror of the Poster's Field. I am ready for one to contribute toward reading all the BA II. Write a ball account of use in include the same of the posterior people in the posterior of the Poster's Field. I am ready for one to contribute toward reading all the BA II.

SUNBEAMS.

-Capt. Fritz was conceded to be the adsomest man in San Francisco, but beauty did a

bring happiness, for he has committed su "The Man with the Scarlet Letter" is the title which a St. Louis new spaper conterred ; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher when he fectured in that

-The people at a circus in Milwaukee had

proof that the buliefs used by two marksmen were really solid lead. One of the performers was drunk, and his aim ensteady. He missed the apple on kincon head five times in succession, and at the sixth trial dged the ball in his head.

-Amsterdam, by the latest census, has a Jewish population of over \$5,000. In that city, as, in-deed, in the whole of Holland, the Jews have fared well, There they tound an asylum, when in most other par-

of Europe they had not a resting place, and there they have remained, prospered, and multiplied. -Sarah Bernhardt is reported to be about to marry M. Angelo. According to the law of France a husband can by declaration assume the legal relation of father to all the children whom the lady he marres ma have had. The Albany dopes suggests that M. Augele to -The new extradition treaty between

England and Switzerland provides as follows: A facilities criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political ender has, in fact, been made with a view to try and unish him for an offence of a political character -Isaac W. Bailey, a Philadelphia bibliomaniae, stole a book from Lappincott's store. At his trial it was shown that he bore an excellent reputation, was a class leader in a Methodist church, had a tine norary.

and was moderately wealthy; but these things could not

save him from conviction, for several clerks, who was

set to watch, saw him slip the book under his coat a

John Graham was a lazy convict in the Kentucky State prison, and especially disliked to work in the blacksmith shop. He was just beginning a term of ten years, and to get rid of the hard labor, which was by the sentence to be a part of his punishment, he re-solved to sacrifice his right hand. He hired a fellow prisoner to chop off the member with an axe, and the amputation was performed. -A Dakota herder was paid \$25,000. The

fact was well known in the neighborhood, which was in-fested with thieves, and he had good reason to expect that an attempt would be made that night to rob him. He was not disappointed, for six separate gangs came to the house; but they were greatly disappointed, for on approaching each party received a bullet. Six this ver were wounded and the money was untouched. -The old joke, which dates back from the origin of our national game, of Why is a young man's moustache like a game of base ball ? (Answer, because it has nine on a side; now appears in the London Far with the alterations necessary to suit the national game of England. She-" Why den't you grow a monstache,

Edwin? You would look so much better." He-"Well but I don't want one. I've got a pair of cricketer's whiskers." She-"Cricketer's whiskers! What are they!" He-"Eleven on each side, dear." -A plan for the construction of a grand system of underground railways in Paris has recently been perfected. If the scheme is carried out, a subvention of \$20,000,000 would be furnished by the State, the department of the Seine, and the city of Paris. The cen-tral terminus would be in the garden of the Palais Royal, at a depth of about twenty four feet, and from that som three main lines would branch off, so as to reach and intersect the chief railway stations and other great

points of the city, and a substitiary line would run on the south bank of the river. -The Rev. Hiram Skillings found that preaching did not pay very well, and therefore took to predding trees. Near Premouth Mass, he sold some trees to Mrs. Stefan, who was a wilow and st years old. She lived slone, build extranged from her relatives, and was too infirm to go to church, though extremely pious Learning that Skillings was a clergyman, she hired him to remain in the house as a private chaplain. He served in that capetiv a year. Then Mrs. Stetson filed, and it was found that she had whiled all her property to the chaplain. But the will has been broken.

-Bishop Colenso of Natal, in a letter from South Africa, dated April 10, says: "About a rort-night ago some messengers came to me from Umsila, a powerful chief living on the coast far to the north, he-yond the Portuguese, who wished to know if I would be his friend, to give him advice whenever he needed it. It may be that, after the Zulu business, he begins to think that his turn will come next to be devoured by the rav-enous English lion, and is thus making preparations betimes to try to svert his doom, should another Si Bartle Frere-which God forbid-come to disturb the peace and progress of South Africa."

-The municipal authorities of Cedar Ranids, Iowa, have refused to grant licenses to any taxernor saloon keepers, hoping thus, by one bold stroke, to finish liquor drinking. Now, however, the serious question arises how to meet the expenses of the local government. which heretofore have been defrayed in large part by the lees and taxes paid by the liquor business. And the worst of it is that liquor drinking has not been stopped at all. Six miles distant is the township of Marion, where beer and other drinks are to be had in unlimited quantities, and to that place the thirsty population of Gedar Rapids make daily pilgrimages by means of a handy and now

extremely prosperous herse railroad. -There are many amazing superstitions still prevalent among the herring fishermen of England and Scotland. For years the Manx fishers durat not put thus every extension of the use of codes entails a larger staff, and after some time more cables. The duration of a cable is another element which will have to be considered in flxing the marine telegraphic rates of the tuture. If a storm injures a land line the damage is easily and inexpensively repaired. But notes with a sub-marine cable. The wonderful power of science enables electricians to locate aimost exactly the pince whore the current is interrupted.

him in procession through the town in a handbarrow This was done to bring better lock. -A statistical summary lately published tells us that the financial offaces of the Theatre Francis were never at a lower old than during the revolutionary year 1848. M. Got, whose income is new 101-102. A year, drew during that year 250s a month, walle the tragedienne, Mile. Favart, received only list a month. The entire sum said to authors during that you was only 27,100, 655,600. Altred to Musset, for 145 representations of various pieces of his composition, received 4,773L, while Victor Hugo received 817; for 11 represent educed with such success that the author s regally or three months amounted to 50,000f. (\$10.00).

-There are now being exhibited at the Fine Art Gallery, King street, St James's, Lordon, 180 very remarkable works by Mile Rosa Honbeur, assiste ced. Both are scenes in the forest of Fontame bias The first, called "On the Alert," represents a magnificati which side the sound that scartles him has come. This is dated 1876. The other pictice, painted in 1878, is noted cound for truffles. In the background a processon of ittle pigs come down through the ferness Indian to

-A German critic, discussing the tend ney of his countrymen to exhaust any subject that the velicity or write about, and at the same time to exhaust them ives and their henrers, gives some simisma tions of the way the theologians of the fatherinal love labored upon the Bible. Thus a Prof. Haselback of the leath surprised and carried bon off. Chancel : Christ Penricer of Tubingen gave 312 university betters, enver-ing a period of four years, upon the prophet Da will then loctured twenty-five years in Isaiah giving 1 - 0 tures, and then taking up bereiniah, finished and him in reven years and 400 houses. At that all them in his 80th year, death end of his achievements.

-It sounds a little at jar with convent-

ional notions that a Methodist or any dossity English law be a clorgy man, but this is the gets the intir of Reverend andy by contrast, but those ordained in the Protestant and Bonco The Lagrangian for some commissions considman in orders and charged with a rure of suite enough to attend to make a distriction. True the values of a surrain, years of the total factiones. Accordingly, the coray of the two f churches are detacred from setting in Paraame Assenters, and one English elergyman, Piul II — he has given up orders. The Rail enders have the a full to open the duor to every our enviel, at for an elected eleverman as and argue to reelected athoust. -Really sound information in reference

trails twinger he may a surprise and pearly was point out to the columns, and they the charms point out to the coloniate, are many the channel of the world but Unit in a war advised conversing the truth. I had not been anywhere green be now financially by the Australia substantials have upon upon the australia because of principality property. Spenish All the cap the new world have a theeth of British need at the respect of the many of the base will quarters a mater species. Comball, and the conditions